











## EXAMINATIONS LESS STRINGENT

Under-Weight Allowance Granted in New Regulations

### SOME OTHER MODIFICATIONS

Under Latitude in Accepting Men With Teeth, Ear and Eye Defects—Crewder Urges Speeding up by Local Boards—Men in Jail Declared Available Upon Their Release

Washington, Aug. 10. Revised regulations to govern physical examinations of men registered under the draft were issued by Surge General Crowder of the army and navy department today. The new regulations are the result of a study of the experience of local boards.

Under the new regulations, men with underweight allowances may be accepted for service. The new regulations also provide for men between 45 and 55 years of age to be accepted for service. The new regulations also provide for men with teeth, ear and eye defects to be accepted for service.

In addition, half-inch allowances in chest expansion also is allowed to men over 42 inches in height where there is no sign of disease. Men with poor teeth also will be accepted for service. Crowder urges that local boards speed up their work.

A punctured ear drum is found to be a barrier provided the hearing is normal. Modifications are made in night requirements which will give physicians wider latitude in accepting men despite some defects of vision.

General Marshal General Crowder urged prompt action by the local boards in certifying as held for service men who make no claim for discharge or exemption. A daily report to the district boards is required at the close of each day's work, and the daily district boards will report each day to the assistant general the men finally accepted.

The government will call upon local district boards to furnish copies of their quota on Sept. 1. Crowder's message says, under the new regulations, the first call to the color will be the first call to the color.

The following are the requirements for the new regulations as outlined, which for days are expected to be in effect in the district boards.

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## U. S. SOLDIER AND TAO.

Metal Disk He Wears For His Identification.



Photo by American Press Association.

Every American soldier wears a metal identification tag which is numbered to correspond with his name, company and regiment, so that if he is killed or wounded there will be no trouble in identifying him.

## HEAVY INFANTRY ACTIVITY

About to Be Launched in Flanders—Russians Check Teuton Drive

London, Aug. 10.—On none of the battlefronts of Europe has the fighting activity of the past twenty-four hours been marked. In Flanders, however, the great artillery battle continues most violently, seemingly preparing the way for further heavy infantry activity.

Apparently the Russians have checked greatly the Austro-German advance in Galicia and Bukovina, as no notable advances have been made by the Teutons since the Russian line stiffened.

To the south, in Moldavia, the Russians and Roumanians are attempting to recover the positions north of Pskov lost to Field Marshal von Mackensen's men. They have attacked the Austro-Germans with strong forces, but Berlin says the effort failed.

The number of prisoners taken by the Teutons in this region is reported to have reached 1200.

## SAY RUSSIA WILL STICK

Members of American Mission Declare Republic Is Assured

Washington, Aug. 10.—United States members of the American mission in Russia today declared that the Russian republic is assured.

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## FOOD BILL SOON BECOMES LAW

President Will Probably Sign the Measure Today

PASSED BY SENATE, 66 TO 7

Economic Questions of War Placed in Hands of President and Will Quickly Be on Way to Solution if Arms Are Carried Out—Hoover Will Be Food Administrator

Washington, Aug. 9.—President Wilson has won his strenuous fight for full government control of food and other necessities of life, during the period of the war, which he initiated last May. The two bills comprising the administration's food legislation program will probably be signed by the president on Friday and become law.

By the provisions of one of the bills the president will have practically absolute control of the production, transportation, distribution and the prices of food, fuels, fertilizers, farm equipment and other necessities of life throughout the United States. It is one of the most drastic pieces of legislation ever enacted by the congress of this nation.

At the same time that he affixes his signature to the food bills, the president will appoint Herbert C. Hoover to be food administrator of the United States, and will issue the executive orders that will put the legislation into operation.

The so-called food control bill, over which one of the most bitter fights of years has been waged in congress, particularly in the senate, finally passed the last stage of legislative enactment in the upper branch of congress at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The vote was an accepting the conference report on the bill which had previously been approved by the house. The vote in the senate was 66 to 7.

The seven men who voted against the measure at this final stage were: Hardwick, Hollis, Reed, Francis, Grinn, La Follette and Patterson.

Senator Gore, Democrat, and Senator Sherman, Republican, were both paired and did not vote. Both announced that, had they been at liberty to vote, they would have registered themselves against the bill.

Immediately following the final vote on the food control bill, the senate also approved the conference report on the first administration food bill, that which provides for a food survey and an appropriation to stimulate food production. Final action on this measure was by a vote of 66 to 7.

The passing of these two bills in the senate virtually concludes the work of congress upon the food program, and places in the president's hands, for his personal use or delegation to others, powers most unusual and comprehensive in this country. According to many members of congress, these bills mark the introduction of a national socialist regime.

The food bill has had to bring all the forces of its influence to bear on the senate in order to win the majority which has been secured by the senate of the food control bill.

This is what the food bill does in its final form.

Under the new bill, the president will have the power to control the production, transportation, distribution and the prices of food, fuels, fertilizers, farm equipment and other necessities of life throughout the United States.

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## NATION-WIDE TOUR IN BEHALF OF WAR

May Soon Be Undertaken by Members of Congress

Washington, Aug. 10.—Congress may turn itself into a great Chautauqua when it finishes work here, to enlighten every section of the country on the need for prosecuting the war vigorously, not only as a fight for world democracy but as a fight for American right and preservation.

President Wilson himself may "go his bit" in the same direction, possibly by a speech on some occasion or by a letter to congressional leaders.

Congress leaders are talking of virtually putting congress on the stump by asking every representative and senator to go through his district during the recess, speaking on the part of the United States in the war and emphasizing that the United States is fighting for the future of itself.

## NATION'S POTATO CROP

It Will Reach 167,000,000 Bushels, According to Official Estimate

Washington, Aug. 10. One hundred of potatoes extra for every man, woman and child in the country during the next year is promised if the potato crop lives up to the department of agriculture's August crop estimate.

Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the estimates bureau, forecasted a crop of 167,000,000 bushels—100,000,000 more than the average, and 104,000,000 above last year.

This is Estabrook's prescription for themselves to utilize the crop as a part of the fight against Germany: "All housewives should use potatoes so far as possible as a substitute for breadstuffs. Preserve the potatoes for winter use by home storage. These measures will use the potatoes to advantage and save wheat."

## GERMAN PREPAREDNESS

Von Buslow's House in Rome Has Secret Tunnel to Hotel

Rome, Aug. 10.—The sensation of the day here is the discovery of a secret subterranean passage from the residence of Prince von Buslow, the former German ambassador, to the Hotel Eden, the former proprietor of which was a German.

It is believed the passage was used to facilitate secret intelligence between the diplomatic and persons in various walks of life, as well as to insure secrecy to the ambassador's guests when the occasion required. An investigation which promises interesting disclosures is under way.

## Friendly Aliens May Join Army

Washington, Aug. 10.—The ranks of the new national army were opened today to friendly aliens as volunteers. A bill by President Marshal General Crowder authorized the local selection boards to accept all such aliens who make the requisite statement of intent to become citizens and who are otherwise qualified for service.

## Gun Practice Kills Three

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 10.—Three persons were killed and two seriously injured when, around from the best place of the town, a practice of drilling from the officers' reserve, a target range at Marblehead on Tuesday afternoon, three persons were killed and two seriously injured.

## Many Places Placards Ordered

Washington, Aug. 10.—The new department placed orders for 1,637,150 placards of colored placards for the Atlantic coast and east coast army yards and stations. Orders for a similar supply for the west coast yards will be placed later.

## Killed by Scratching Bite

New York, Aug. 10.—As the result of scratching a mosquito bite on the crown of his head, Dr. A. A. Greenberg, a philanthropist, died from blood poisoning.

## Refuse to Marry Blackers

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—Ministers in this city are refusing to officiate for young men attempting to escape the army draft through marriage.

## Baby Eight Months Old

Had Itching Rash Since Birth on His Face, Neck and Back. Two Cakes Cuticura Soap and One Box Ointment Healed

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. George Woodbury, 4 French Street, Lynn, Mass.

Cuticura Soap, to cleanse, purify and beautify, Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, have been most successful in the severest forms of skin and scalp troubles, but greater still is what they have done in preserving clear skins, clean scalps and good hair as well as in preventing little skin troubles becoming great ones. Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse, strongly medicated soaps are responsible for half the skin troubles in the world. Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

## AN AID TO BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The Newport Trust Company has been a considerable factor in the upbuilding of a sound business enterprise. Our banking experience and modern facilities are at your service.

Accounts subject to check are invited.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

## 193d Dividend

The trustees of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 (four) per cent per annum on all sums by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after Saturday, July 21, 1917.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

## For Your Vacation

Enjoy a summer's outing far above the heat and dust of the workaday world in the

## White Mountains

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mile high peaks, hundred mile views, splendid outdoor recreation, golf, tennis, motoring, every summer sport, invigorating air, and delightful social life. Superb hotels, comfortable boarding houses.

For Illustrated Booklets, write Advertising Dept., New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

You must fill the cup, up to the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

## The Aetna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,

1005 Turks Head Building,

Providence, R. I.





# PERSHING

## The Romance of a Barefoot Boy who Rose to Be the Leader of America's Army in France in the Great World War

BY CHARLES N. LURIE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### Little Johnny Sees the Soldiers.

LITTLE Johnny Pershing peered around the end of the work train. "Dad," he called, his shrill child's voice sounding above the "thud, thud, thud" of the picks wielded by the construction gang, "oh, dad, let me stay from school today? Company H is going to have a drill, and I want to see them."

John Pershing, construction foreman, wiped the perspiration from his brow and climbed down from the embankment where the new side track was being laid. He approached the boy, laid his hand on his shoulder and asked, "What does mother say?"

"She told me to run over and ask you."

"Well, if mother don't say no, go ahead."

With a whoop of delight and evidently anticipating his mother's consent, little Johnny ran for home as fast as his little bare brown feet would carry him. His mother stood in the doorway of the neat little white cottage. She smiled, knowing that father had followed the usual plan of "leaving it to mother."

"Father says I kin stay if you don't care, mother. Please let me see the soldiers drill!"

"Well, I guess one afternoon from school won't make much difference, and you do love to watch the soldiers, don't you, Johnny?"

"I sure do, mother."

"Well, get your face and hands washed and come in to lunch."

After lunch, Johnny led to the village square of the little town of Laclede, Mo., and took up his point of vantage on the band stand, where he could see all operations.

The drill over, Captain Johnson, attracted by the keen interest with which the barefooted little urchin had followed every movement, said, "Well, sonny, what do you think of my soldiers?"

"They're pretty good drillers, captain, but they don't step out smart enough."

"By Jove! Right you are, boy! That's just what I was a-tellin' them. Are you going to be a soldier when you grow up?"

"That's what I want to be, but dad says he has other plans."

"Maybe he'll change his mind when you get big, sonny. Plans don't always work out as expected."

But even little Johnny Pershing's plans, way back there in Missouri in the sixties, were not formed with posit-



LITTLE JOHNNY SEES THE SOLDIERS DRILL.

tiveness, as is the case with the plans of so many youngsters. True, he wanted to be a soldier. What live lad in the years just after the civil war did not have his thoughts fired by the stories of fighting in the great struggle? In his dreams he saw himself leading desperate charges against the enemy? But he also had dreams of being a lawyer and standing, like Daniel Webster or Henry Clay, with one hand thrust into his coat, moving judges and juries with his eloquence. He and his mother and father just knew, of course, that Johnny would make a fine lawyer, because he always stood well in his studies in the town school.

"Mother," said the elder Pershing one day, "I feel I'm getting a bit too old to work on the road much longer. Old Brainerd passed me on the street today and stopped to chat with me. He wants me to buy out his general store and thinks I could make it pay. What do you say?"

After much planning between Mr. Pershing and his wife and weighing of possibilities the step was decided upon, and Johnny Pershing's father became a merchant. Johnny's part in the matter was that of active partner—very active, indeed, for to him fell the work of assisting in the store after school and running on such errands as were not beyond his strength.

"Johnny's a good boy and helpful to father and me," said Mrs. Pershing, "but sometimes it is a little hard to get him away from his books. Seems like he wants to spend most of his time studying. But I reckon he'll grow up well, for he can run and jump as well as any of the lads hereabout. Fights sometimes, too. Why, 'twas only last week that he pitched into that Simmons boy for making fun of

father. You know, father kept the Union flag flying here when some of our neighbors favored the south, and it seems Mr. Simmons spoke about it and Bob Simmons laughed at Johnny on account of it. But Johnny says Bob won't laugh any more. They do say Johnny made him boller 'quilt' in just a few minutes. I reckon I don't want Johnny to fight, but if he must fight he might as well do it defending his own father."

### CHAPTER II.

"Soldier, Lawyer or Schoolteacher?"

SO, studying and working—and fighting sometimes—until he was "little Johnny" no more, Johnny Pershing grew and grew until he outgrew the little village school in Laclede. The little store paid well enough to warrant the expenditure of money on Johnny's education, and a family conference resulted in the sending of him to the normal school at Kirksville, one of the noted schools in that part of Missouri. Throughout the years which he spent there—years of happiness, with plenty of hard work at his books and plenty of outdoor recreation—the idea of becoming a lawyer persisted in the lad's mind. Many a time he spoke of it to boyhood friends, and it seemed that he would surely become an attorney after passing through the stage through which so many of our American country bred lawyers have passed, that of school-teacher.

"Mother," said he one day on one of his visits home from Kirksville, "I've been appointed teacher at Prairie Mound. I feel as though I ought to do something now to help dad and you. So I'm going to teach school and try to earn enough so that I can study law. I did want to be a soldier, but I don't believe there'll ever be another big war, and I don't want to be a soldier all my life unless I can see active service."

Soldier or not, John, was to see a lively bit of fighting before he had been a schoolmaster very long.

"Billy," said he one day to one of his bigger pupils, "did you study your spelling lesson?"

"No, and I ain't a-going to," was the sudden reply of the big boy. The entire class looked up with sudden, keen interest. Billy had "allowed" before them all at recess that day that he was tired of "Johnny Pershing's hillyin'" and he was "going to show him that a teacher isn't the whole school anyway."

"Why not?" asked the teacher quietly.

"Cause I didn't feel like it," was Billy's impudent reply.

"You'll stay after school and study it!" The words of judgment came with a snap from John Pershing's square jaws.

"Won't, neither!" said Billy. And in a moment, as the teacher reached for his collar (this was long before the days of "moral suasion"), there was a lively mixup in the country school; but, of course, the teacher won, and the thoroughly thrashed and cowed Billy stayed in.

Next day the school had a visitor. He was Billy's father, and every hair in his red side whiskers bristled with anger as he drove up to the school. From his mouth came a stream of curses on Johnny Pershing. He'd show him whether he could lick his boy or not. In his hand was a big army revolver. It looked pretty serious for Johnny Pershing. The young fellow did not scare. In a quiet, even tone he said to the angry farmer:

"Get off your horse, put up your gun, take off your coat and fight like a man!"

With all his bluster, the man was not a coward. He accepted John's invitation, and there was the finest scrap ever seen in that part of Missouri. John was then only a lad of seventeen or eighteen, but he whipped the grown man to a frazzle.

"John," said Mr. Pershing to his son one day not long after this fight, "Mr. Burroughs is going to appoint a young man from this congressional district to West Point. You've always had a sort of idea that you wanted to be a soldier. Why don't you try for the appointment?"

"I'll do it, father," said John. "I am sure I can pass the examinations if Mr. Burroughs will give me permission to try. I'll go and see him today."

So "towhead" Johnny Pershing went to call on Congressman Burroughs and obtained his permission to enter the examination for the great, wonderful military academy at West Point which had turned out so many famous soldiers. It was a narrow squeak for John, since he won the appointment by only one point. A difference almost too small to be measured would have sent another man to "the Point," and John would in all likelihood have become a city lawyer instead of a general.

### CHAPTER III.

An Officer in the Army.

WHETHER a man remains in the army long enough to win his

children cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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general's stars or whether he leaves the service before he even finishes the course at the military academy, he never forgets the day that sees him enrolled at "the Point." It is one of the "days of days" in his life. It is all so new and strange and there are so many rules to be observed and customs to be learned and things to be seen that it is like beginning a new life. Many a country lad enters the academy raw, green and untrained, and if he has the pluck and stamina, mental and physical, to finish the course he emerges a finished product—"an officer and a gentleman"—fit to command men.

So it was with John Pershing. But he did more than finish the course; he went through it with honor. He was graduated as senior cadet captain, which means that in military affairs he ranked above all his classmates. Others topped him in some of the studies which make up the curriculum at the United States military academy, but it was his voice that rang out the commands for his classmates on



HE BECOMES ONE OF WEST POINT'S MOST DARING HORSEMEN.

the widespread and beautiful parade ground on the proud day when the cadets were reviewed by the secretary of war. This was in June, 1886, and John became Lieutenant Pershing, United States army. He was then twenty-six years old.

He had been home to visit the "folks" during his furlough after he had been at the academy two years. His friends turned out to greet him, of course, and the rest of the town docked to see him arrive. It isn't every day that a man from West Point arrives at a little place in Missouri, and every one wanted to see as soon as possible what two years of Uncle Sam's training had done for Johnny Pershing. They were not disappointed. He had left Laclede a tall, wiry, young fellow, without any special distinction; he returned a well set up, strong chap, showing in his bearing the results of the rigid training of the gymnasium and fields. He had already the assured bearing of a military man. He had become a wonderful equestrian, riding anything that the academy held in the line of horsemanship. He was always first to get away when the bugles rang out the notes of the "Charge!"

Of course John's first day home was given to his folks. No one else could take the first happy hours of the young man on furlough. But the second day found him wandering in the fields and woods with his boyhood chum, Charley Spurgeon.

There was so much to tell about the life at the academy! "Tell me," said Charley, "what do you think about life in the army?"

"I don't think I'll stick to it," said John, "although I'll try to finish the course at the academy. I think I'll have to go back to my original idea of studying law. This country is at peace now, and it's going to stay at peace. There won't be a gun fired in the next hundred years. The army is no place for me in peace time. I'd start in as a second lieutenant and I'd get to be a first lieutenant only when the first lieutenant died, and so on through all the grades. I'm older now than most of the men at the academy, and perhaps I'd be no higher than a colonel when the time came for me to retire. I believe the world is going to be too peaceful in the future to make the army look very promising to me as a career."

But Lieutenant Pershing found plenty of work to do as a soldier and that, too, soon after his graduation. The Apaches and other wild western tribes were often on the rampage, and the soldier ordered to the western plains and mountains and mesas had his work cut out for him. Pershing in the cavalry, the branch of the service most often used against the redskins, got his share of the hard work. It did not always mean fighting, however. Often there were powwaws with the chiefs and matters could be settled without bloodshed.

Even in those early days Pershing showed the quick thought that distinguished him in fields far removed from the western states. Army men tell with delight how one day Pershing was sent by his commanding officer to attend a council of Navaho braves. It was a holiday, and the redskins were amusing themselves with games and athletic contests.

One of the braves spied the tall, athletic figure of Lieutenant Pershing. He walked up to the soldier.

"Huh!" he said, following it with a long string of Indian gutturals.

"He says he wants to wrestle with the big white man," said the interpreter.

"Tell him," said Pershing, "nothing doing. He's too dirty."

"All right," was the Indian's retort. "If I'm too dirty to wrestle with I'll run him a foot race. All he'll have to do is keep ahead of me."

"Race him, Jack," said Lieutenant Grayson. "It's up to you to uphold the honor of the white race."

"Can't be done. You know my ankle is still weak from that sprain."

"They won't believe it. You can beat the big black anyway."

So the race was run and was nearly lost by Pershing. About ten feet from the finish his ankle gave way and

he rolled over in a heap. But his presence of mind remained unimpaired, and with a mighty effort he gathered himself up into a ball, turned a somersault and landed across the line a winner.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Fighting and Studying.

SO the years go for Pershing in the west. There is some fighting, much marching and drilling, with official commendation for duty well performed. But promotion lags. The call of Blackstone and Kent still tries to lure him from the profession of arms, but it is not until 1893, when he has just completed a year's term as military instructor at the University of Nebraska, that he wins his degree of bachelor of laws. He has put in all his spare time in the study of the law. He will make a good lawyer, for his keen mind is used to reasoning out closely the problems that confront him. But he has spent eleven years in the army, including the four years as the military academy, and it is hard to break away from long associations. He will remain in the service, for awhile at least, he thinks. His men think well of him, especially the colored troopers of the Tenth cavalry, in command of whom he has acquired the sobriquet of "Black Jack." He has also served as an instructor at the military academy.

In the meantime his belief that the United States will never become involved in another war is in a fair way to be disproved. For a century or more the black cloud of revolt has hung over Cuba and the Philippines, and the severity of the Spanish government in the "Pearl of the Antilles" has evoked protests from the United States. Then came the destruction of the Maine, the fevered debates in congress, the declaration of war, and every regular army officer is burning to get into the scrap in Cuba. Of course "Black Jack" Pershing is one.

It is on the day of El Caney, one of the hottest fights of the short war, that the colonel of the Tenth cavalry turns to his orderly, "Who commands those troopers there on the right?" he asks.

"That's Pershing, sir."

"By Jove, I thought so! He's the man! See him go up that hill! I've been through the civil war and I've seen men under fire many a time, but on my word, he's the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw in my life! Washington shall hear of this, sir!"

And Washington did hear of it, to such good effect that Lieutenant Pershing, now major of volunteers, went to the Philippines when that bunch of unruly islands needed cleaning up. In the meantime he had shown his fine administrative abilities as organizer and first chief of the bureau on insular affairs. It was hard work, almost like setting up a new department of the

government, and many a time Pershing could be seen nights in Washington stretching his walks for miles and miles toward the outskirts of the city while he wrestled with the problems that confronted him. But he "made good," as he had done in everything he undertook since his boyhood days.

"I have heard of these new white men who have come to our lands to take the place of the Spaniards," said Datto Bangbang of the Moros to his most intimate friend. "They are better fighters than the Spaniards, it is said. But they cannot prevail against us. Are not our kris and barongs sharp enough to cut them up? Have we not the great prophet with us, who promises us everlasting bliss hereafter if we die killing the dogs of unbelievers? Let them come!"

"I have heard of these Moros," said "Black Jack" Pershing. "They're tough customers. But they've got to obey the laws and stop their fighting now that our Uncle Sam is their new 'overlord.' I think we can clean them up, eh, Billy?"

And Lieutenant Brewster, his friend, nodded and said, "You bet!"

The days were very full now for Pershing and Brewster and their men and all the other Americans who were trying to instill lawabiding ways into the fierce Moros. It was a hard task. Some said that it was impossible. They had to fight not only against the savage Moros, but against a treacherous climate. It suited to the white man, even though he is able to take all possible care of himself. But when the white man has to do his fighting, now in swamp and jungle, now on the sides of steep mountains, now in the hot tropical sunshine and now in the cool of the evening and the deep tropical midnight against a brave, wily, fanatical enemy it is not to be wondered at that the fight dragged on for years. Even men like Pershing, backed by soldiers brave as any the world ever produced, could not be expected to

complete the job in a short time.

The smoking room of the Army and Navy club in Washington was well filled when the news came that "Pershing had done it again." "What do you think of 'Black Jack' Pershing?" asked one member of another. "Jefferson's been up at the secretary's today, and the old man told him that Pershing's not only cleaned up the Moros, but has got the blooming heathen to elect him one of their chiefs. What d'ye call those chiefs? Say, Brown, you've been up against the Moros. What do they call those chiefs of theirs? Oh, yes; dattos. Much obliged. We've got a datto among us now, boys. Pershing's a datto. Datto Pershing sounds well, doesn't it?"

And at that minute in the far away Philippines Captain Pershing—he had his two bars on his shoulders now—was walking through a Moro village with brown skinned Moro maidens strewn flowers in his pathway. Was he thinking of the flowers and the homage that was being paid to him? Not a bit of it. He was rehearsing in his mind the passage from the Koran which he was going to spring on Datto Bangbang to lighten still further that dusky chieftain's respect for him!

Why Pershing! He has had the wit to see that these people can be pacified as well by getting inside their minds as by shooting civilization into them. He has done his share of shooting, with extraordinary courage that is to bear extraordinary fruit in Washington. Twice he went after the Moros—in 1901-3 and in 1911-13.

CHAPTER V.

Making a Record Jump—Romance and Tragedy.

THE news of Pershing's promotion to brigadier general thrilled Washington and sent a wave of astonishment through the nation. From captain to brigadier general! Over the heads of 802 senior officers jumps the man who was once undecided whether he should become a lawyer or a soldier. Unprecedented jump and one not to be repeated, in all likelihood, in the history of the American army. But the former soldier in the White House has followed with admiration and perhaps just a bit of envy the wonderful work of the soldier in the Philippines.

"I've just got to promote that man. Taft says the law won't let me make him a major or a colonel. What shall I do with him? By Godfrey, I've got it. I've got it! Hello, hello, give me Secretary Taft at once. Mr. Taft, does the law permit the president of the United States to make a general officer of any officer in the United States army? It is your opinion that it does. Good! Have your man make out a commission for Brigadier General John J. Pershing as soon as you can, send it over to me, and I'll sign it at once. Goodbye."

"Miss Warren," said Major Lampson at a reception at the home of Senator Warren of Wyoming, "will you permit me to present my friend Captain Pershing?"

"I am delighted to meet Captain Pershing," said Miss Frances Warren. "I have heard of his work in Cuba and the Philippines and have desired to congratulate him."

This was the beginning of the romance in the life of General Pershing, a romance that was destined to end in deepest tragedy. Miss Warren was young, beautiful and a belle in Washington society. Her father, senator from Wyoming, was one of the leaders in the national upper house. She had heard the work of Captain Pershing lauded by the senators when President Roosevelt made the captain's record part of an annual message to congress. So, like Desdemona, she "loved him for the dangers he had passed."

They were married on Jan. 28, 1905. Three daughters and a son were born to them, and then came the end in August, 1915. In a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco, Mrs. Pershing and the three little girls were suffocated. The son, Warren, was rescued. General Pershing was then stationed at El Paso. After a few days of bitter grief he returned to his work in the army, more silent than before, with his face deeply marked with lines of sorrow. Only the boy and his army career remained for him.

Again a crisis faces the United States in relation to Mexican affairs. There have been many serious situations in the past three years, but none quite as bad as this. Villa has broken loose, has raided Columbus, N. M., and has spilled American blood shed in defense of the little border town. He has swept through Chihuahua, struck his blow and got away in the night. All America is a-dream with the cry for vengeance. "Get him alive or dead!" rings the cry from one ocean to another. Washington turns to Funston, in command of the southern department. "Send your best brigadier. Let him take whatever force you think needed. Get him over the border as soon as you can. We've got to get Villa!"

"Orderly," says Major General Funston, "tell General Pershing I desire to see him at once!"

In a few minutes the little red headed man from Kansas and the tall, gray haired, sun browned soldier from the neighboring state of Missouri are in deep conference. The sentry has orders to admit no one. There is work to be done across the border, and Funston, obeying directions from Washington, has hit at once upon the man to do it. It is Brigadier General Pershing, the veteran of fighting in Cuba, in the Philippines, the man who served as military attaché with the Japanese army in Manchuria during the gigantic struggle with Russia, the able soldier, diplomat, lawyer, student of languages and international affairs.

"The president wants you to 'get' Villa," says Funston.

"When shall I start after him?" says Pershing.

Who can say that Pershing would not have got Villa if Washington, not desiring to make war on all Mexico, had not called off the expedition? Surely not any army man who knows Pershing. When he started after Villa we just knew that Villa's future was settled. But the great war in Europe was threatening to involve the United States. Carranza was literally hostile.

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and Villa displayed the qualities of a will-o'-the-wisp. No one was more disappointed than Pershing when the orders to return were issued and he, the soldier in Mexico, had to hear them and obey.

The great war was devastating the world, and America, after more than two years of waiting, was called upon to "make the world safe for democracy." Foreign countries sent their envoys here to discuss with the president and the government the manner in which America could make its weight tell in the shortest time.

"Send us some of your men, that our soldiers may see them at their side and be heartened in the fight against German autocracy," said Balfour and Joffre to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker.

"We shall send them," said President Wilson. "Mr. Baker, whom shall we send to command our troops in France?"

"Send Pershing," said Mr. Baker. "All America knows what Pershing can do. We know him to be not only a brave, resourceful fighter, but a man of high administrative ability. We must send our French and British allies a man who will be able not only to lead our men in the field and show that he is conversant with the latest advances in military science, but also a man who can manage our soldiers before they get into the battle line. He must represent us to the French and the British worthily, as we should want to be represented."

"You are right, Mr. Secretary," said President Wilson. "And from what I have heard of Pershing and seen of him he is the man to send."

With absolute secrecy, without the blare of a single bugle note or the roll of a single drum, Pershing sailed for Europe. Not until he landed in England did the American public know that the commander of the southern department, summoned to Washington ostensibly for a consultation, had left for the European battle front.

From the farthestmost Scottish headlands to the Mediterranean coast Britain and France were a-dream with interest, excitement and curiosity when the announcement of Pershing's landing was made. "Who is this man Pershing the Americans have sent us?" asked one Londoner of another. "Blessed if I know!" was the reply.

The newspapers ransacked their reference departments and scoured their files for material for writeups of Pershing. They told as much as they could about his career, but it was all too little to satisfy the public's curiosity. Then the crowds flocked to learn about Pershing at first hand. Seldom in Europe's long history has any man received so wonderful a reception. Here was American aid in the great war, which had lasted almost three years, presented in tangible form in the person of the tall, straight, soldierly figure of a fighting general. The crowds went literally wild over Pershing.

And all of this was expressed in heaped up measure when the American reached Paris. "The deliverer has come! Vive Pershing! Vive Joffre!" rang the cries when the two famous generals appeared side by side in the French capital. "This man has come to France to repay the debt owed to Lafayette, to Rochambeau, to the other Frenchmen who risked their lives that America might be free. They will help to deliver France from the German invader," said the crowds, and they cheered Pershing until the boulevards rang.

Think Health.

It is not a fear of illness or of death that we should encourage, but a love of health, a sense of responsibility for the care of our bodies, a desire for bodily endurance and efficiency and full achievement.

If the mind is fixed on these ideals and the already known means of approaching them are utilized the needless miseries that embitter the lives of so many may be left to take care of themselves.

It is not so much necessary to fight disease as to cultivate health for the happiness, contentment and moral gain that it brings.

First Use of "Magazine."

"Mazazine," properly a storehouse (Arabic), has been annexed by literature, but it is interesting to recall the birth of its now common literary use—in that venerable periodical, the Gentleman's Magazine. In the introduction to its number (1731) we read, "This consideration has induced several gentlemen to treasure up, as in a magazine, the most remarkable pieces on the subjects above mentioned."—London Times.

Her First Journey.

Margaret, five years old, was traveling for the first time. She sat as if entranced by the view from the car window.

Her father, nothing the rapt expression on her face as the train sped along, said:

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When Ice Covered Europe.  
During the long tertiary epoch, when  
opossums disported themselves on the  
side of Paris and mastodons tramped  
along the valley of the Thames, the  
earth was in the throes of mountain  
making. The Alps, the Himalayas,  
the Alleghenies, the Andes, attest the  
power of her activity in those days. At  
their termination our continents stood  
greatly higher than they do now, and  
this aided their glaciation, although it  
does not fully account for it. But as  
they became loaded with ice Europe  
and America gradually and we may  
venture to say contemporaneously  
sank. This was inevitable. Owing to  
the extreme heat and pressure prevail-  
ing in its interior the earth is an em-  
broidered elastic body. Its surface ac-  
tually bulges in or out with a very  
slight increase or decrease of the load  
upon it.

Austria's Black and Yellow.  
The Austrian black and yellow were  
the colors of the Holy Roman Empire.  
They were adopted, so the story goes,  
by Frederick Barbarossa, whose fancy  
was captured at a ceremony in May-  
ence by the black and gold flooring of  
the hall.

## A SYLVAN THEATER

National In Its Scope, It Is Dedi-  
cated at Washington.

A WOMAN THE ORIGINATOR.

American Theaters Daily Reach More  
People Than All Schools, Churches,  
Libraries and Art Galleries Com-  
bined—The Government Backs It.

Recently in the Monument grounds,  
Washington, and to the accompani-  
ment of the United States Marine  
band, was inaugurated the National  
Sylvan theater. The pageant was  
opened with three scenes, "The Birth  
of the Nation," "The Degradation of  
the Drama" and "The Triumph of the  
Drama." The degradation of the  
drama occurred in England about the  
middle of the fifteenth century. At this  
time the stage as a profession had sunk  
to a very low ebb, and actors were con-  
sidered human beings of the most de-  
graded order. It is about this time



MRS. CHRISTIAN HEMMICK.

also that there is a record of the first  
actress who ever appeared on the  
stage, women, prior to the fifteenth  
century, being forbidden by the church  
to participate in theatrical perfor-  
mances of any kind whatsoever.

The pageant chosen for the inaugu-  
ration of the National Sylvan theater  
was written by Mrs. Christian Hem-  
mick of New York city, who was sup-  
ported by a number of eminent Amer-  
ican players and by many people prom-  
inent socially in Washington. Said Mrs.  
Hemmick of her theater:

"The government supports every  
form of art but the drama. It encour-  
ages and supports public libraries, it  
maintains art galleries, it has even  
gone on record as appropriating money  
to support music. Witness the United  
States Marine band in Washington.

"The drama, the greatest of all these  
arts in the scope of its appeal, has  
been neglected by the government. The  
theater itself is one of the most potent  
factors in American life and reaches  
more people daily than all the schools,  
churches, libraries and art galleries  
combined. These facts, of course, are  
driven home to anybody who has lived  
abroad and has seen the support and  
recognition the drama receives from  
continental nations.

"Aside from this aspect of the theater  
it must not be forgotten that the  
stage has always proved a most power-  
ful medium for the exploitation of pa-  
triotism, honor, courage, self sacrifice  
and the nobler virtues of life.

"This is where the National Sylvan  
theater really comes in and where a  
government owned theater will be of  
inestimable value to public life, mor-  
ality and education in the future. Just  
as the government, through public li-  
braries, public art galleries and public  
bands and orchestras, educates and up-  
lifts the great mass of people to what  
they should read, see or hear in the  
realms of literature, art and music, so  
must the government eventually recog-  
nize the fact that through the medium  
of the stage it must contribute to the  
public the right sort of dramatic enter-  
tainment, which will go a long way in  
shaping national thought, conduct and  
morality."

### New Fur.

A new fur which is making quite a  
bid for favor is a species of American  
marten. It is a long haired pelt of  
yellowish gray mixed with dark brown.  
The darker pelts are preferred. A new  
dye applied to rabbit fur will be intro-  
duced as a fall novelty. Very brilliant  
tintings are used in fur garments, with  
special favor to printed satins and  
crepes de chine. Frequently a strip of  
velvet or a handsome ribbon is applied  
along the inside of the opening. Ex-  
tending the full length of the garment,  
it adds richness to the lining.

### Capes the Thing.

Capes are to be worn as much for  
fall and winter as they have been for  
spring and summer. Already the heav-  
ier ones are appearing. Never before,  
probably, have there been really warm-  
er winters than these cape coats promise  
to be, with, in some cases, two  
thicknesses over the back and arms.  
Navy blue will continue to be the most  
popular color.

A cartoonist charged with overloading  
his horse was asked how heavy a load  
he had on his truck. "About a ton," he  
replied, "but it was all light stuff."—  
Boston Transcript.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

### FALL TIPS.

Collars Are Veering Over  
Into Tailored Effects Now.

Have you noticed the collar changes  
on dresses and suits? They are decid-  
edly different from the big sailor and  
capucine effects that have finished  
gowns, fashionable and otherwise, for  
the past three or four seasons—that is,  
when the collar has been permitted to  
exist at all.

These collars that have timidly made  
their way back are narrow, trig and  
manish when a component of the trot-  
ter or tailleur. As the garment be-  
comes more conspicuous it flattens out,  
assumes greater breadth and inclines to  
the ornate.

Up to the present moment there  
seems no place in the revised scheme  
of fashion for the half-way collar. It  
must be small, after the manner of the  
shawl or tuxedo collar, or large, like the  
muslin neckpieces featured in the por-  
traits of women painted by Rembrandt,  
Frans Hals or Rubens.

Those that follow the Dutch idea may  
be of satin, linen or cloth, preferably  
the first named, with here and there an  
exception in favor of fillet lace.

It may be that there is some relief,  
speaking in a tailored sense, between  
the neat tuxedo collar on the little  
frock of satin or serge and the manish  
sailor hat of plume straw with its  
band of polka dot or striped silk.

Or the adoption of klink uniforms by  
women in government employ may have  
its influence in simplifying the neck finish  
of new gowns and suits. However this  
may be, it is certain that the present is  
a transition period in style accessories  
as they have to do with collars.

It is something of a relief to see the  
narrow collar. It is a part of the low  
cut, crossover front of dresses of serge  
or satin, and, according to the depth of  
the opening, there may be introduced  
the plastron of satin or linen cut either  
high or low. Usually narrow cuffs ac-  
company such a collar.

### REAL STYLE.

Isn't This Turban the Jauntiest One  
You've Seen?

A wine colored chip built like a  
boat is crowned by a mass of wine col-  
ored asters to give this smart, dressy



NEWEST MODEL.

turban so useful for many occasions.  
Banding it in black velvet ribbon tied  
in a saucy bow exactly in front.

### CLEAR SOUP.

The Way to Make It Like a French  
Chaf.

Four pounds of shin of beef, two  
pounds of knuckle of veal. Cut the  
meat off the bones in pieces about a  
quarter of a pound each and break the  
bones in four or five pieces. Have  
ready your stock pot, put into it one  
ounce of butter, let it just warm, then  
place the meat at the bottom of the  
pot with the bones. Let this fry very  
slowly for one and one-half hours,  
turning the meat two or three times  
till it is nicely browned. It must not  
be allowed to burn, and the pot must  
be kept covered. The bottom of the  
pot should be covered by a rich, thick  
gravy. Now add to it five quarts of  
boiling water, let it boil, then throw  
in a tea-cupful of cold water to accel-  
erate the rising of the steam. If this op-  
eration is repeated three times it should  
make a clear consommé.

Have ready two carrots, two turnips,  
two onions stuck with two cloves, one  
head of celery, two leeks, one ounce of  
sage, a fagot of herbs weighing about  
one ounce, consisting of parsley, thyme,  
marjoram and tarragon. Put these  
all in the soup and allow it to simmer  
four or five hours. Strain and leave to  
cool for use. When cold, carefully re-  
move all fat. The meat from this stock  
will bear another addition of water,  
about three quarts, and will boil again  
for common soup.

### Bean Soup.

One and one-half cupsfuls cooked navy  
beans, two teaspoonfuls chopped onions,  
six cupsful water, one teaspoonful cel-  
ery salt, two teaspoonfuls lemon juice,  
salt and pepper.

Mash the beans and put with the  
onion, celery salt, seasoning and wa-  
ter in a saucepan. Simmer for thirty  
minutes. Strain if desired. Add lemon  
juice immediately before serving.

If you like a rather thin bean soup  
you will enjoy this one. Do not forget  
the lemon juice. It adds much. The  
soup costs only a few cents per serving  
when made with canned baked beans.

### Death.

Death opens the gate of fame and  
shuts the gate of envy after it; it un-  
loosens the chain of the captive and  
puts the bondsman's task into another  
man's hand.—Sterne.

Virtue is not left to stand alone. He  
who practices it will have neighbors.—  
Confucius.

## In the Arena of Sports

### A Sterling Ball Player

Johnny Evers, lately captain of the  
Boston National league team, but now  
guarding the keystone sock for Pat  
Moran's Phillies, is one of the most  
famous players in the game. He is a  
native of Troy and made his debut in



Photo by American Press Association.

JOHNNY EVERS.

the big league in 1902 as a member of  
the Chicago Cubs. He played with the  
Cubs from then on, helping them win  
two world's championships. In the  
spring of 1914 he went to Boston and  
again was a factor in winning a  
world's pennant. Evers is now thirty-  
four years old, but is still considered  
a great player.

### Willard Wins Court Fight.

Justice Hendrick of the supreme  
court of New York denied the applica-  
tion of Jack Curley for an injunction  
against Jess Willard, champion prize-  
fighter. Curley wanted him enjoined  
from appearing with the Jess Willard  
Wild West show until the expiration  
of Curley's contract with Willard in  
September. Justice Hendrick said  
Willard is responsible in an action at  
law for damages, and there would be  
no profit to Curley in keeping the  
champion from earning additional  
money this summer.

### Star Runner in Army.

Don M. Scott of the Mississippi Ag-  
ricultural college, the national half  
mile champion, is now an officer in the  
United States army. In the big meet  
at Newark last year Scott spread-  
eagled his field in 1 minute 54 sec-  
onds, and the performance was note-  
worthy as being the fastest half ever  
run for the American championship.

## Various Ways of Using Cornmeal in the Diet

Include cornmeal in the diet and  
learn to like it. The qualities of corn-  
meal have been underestimated. In the  
opinion of Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile, dean  
of the division of home economics in  
the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Bolton cornmeal is now cheap as  
compared with other cereals. It costs  
about half as much as wheat flour, only  
a third as much as rolled oats and a  
fourth as much as rolled wheat.

Cornmeal has a high food value.  
Although the bolted meal does not sup-  
ply so much tissue building material  
as wheat flour, it does supply more  
starch and fat. The unbolted cornmeal,  
which is of good flavor and is preferred  
by many, has more tissue building  
material as well as more starch and  
fat than the wheat flour.

For a long time pellagra was sup-  
posed to be contracted through eating  
cornmeal. Scientific investigation has  
proved that this is false, and there is  
no danger from eating ordinary quanti-  
ties.

Cornmeal can be used successfully in  
a variety of ways. As a breakfast  
cereal, fried mush, corn bread or as corn  
griddlecakes it is a success from a  
nutritive as well as an economic stand-  
point. A satisfactory bread may be  
made by using one-half wheat flour  
and one-half cornmeal.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

When the least useful part of  
the people have the most credit  
with the prince men will con-  
clude that the way to get every-  
thing is to be good for nothing.

A wise prince will not oblige  
his courtiers, who are birds of  
prey, so as to disoblige his peo-  
ple, who are beasts of burden.

If a prince does not show aver-  
sion to knaves and deceivers they  
will deceive till they ruin him.

A prince who prateeth others  
too soon is in danger of repen-  
ting it too late.

Sure of it.

"I have looked over this girl Will is  
so crazy about, and I tell you she won't  
answer."

"Oh, yes, she will, if anybody asks  
her."—Baltimore American.

Glory, ambition, armies, fleets,  
throne, crowns—playthings of grown  
children.—Victor Hugo.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

### GEESSE GOOD GRAZERS.

Geese Raising Not Affected by High  
Priced Grains—Little Care Needed.

Geese can be raised in small flocks on  
general farms, on pasture or nonpro-  
ductive land and do not require any  
material amount of grain. Low, rough  
pasture land, used for pasturing other  
stock and containing a natural supply  
of water, offers the best conditions.  
Many geese are kept in the south to  
kill weeds, especially in the cotton fields,  
and their use could well be greatly in-  
creased for this purpose. They are good  
grazers and will do well on grass and  
forage crops alone, except during the  
winter months, when they may be fed  
largely on available roughage, such as  
clover, alfalfa hay, silage, cabbage,  
mangel wurzels or any waste vegeta-  
bles. If the grass or forage is limited  
it may be supplemented by light feeds  
of common or home grown grains.

Geese do not need shelter except dur-  
ing cold winter weather, when open  
sheds may be provided. Goslings are  
not usually hatched until good pasture  
is available and need additional feed  
only for a few weeks. The range of  
pasture used either for goslings or for  
geese should be large enough so that  
the grass will remain clean or the stock  
should be moved frequently to fresh  
land. Coops, barrels or some other dry  
shelter should be provided for the young  
goslings. Geese are very hardy and  
free from diseases and insect pests.

### SURPLUS COCKERELS.

Ration for Fattening Male Birds That  
Are Intended For Market.

For infertile eggs and for general  
economy in poultry production cocker-  
els and pullets are separated as soon  
as they are large enough to distinguish  
the sex, says the American Agricultur-  
ist. Under such supervision the cocker-  
els which are not to be kept for  
breeding purposes are fattened at two  
or three months of age and marketed.  
The surplus cockerels are specially fed  
and upon restricted range accumulate  
flesh. They are brought to marketable  
broiler or roaster size at an early date  
and without great expenditure for feed.  
Under present conditions of costly poultry  
feeds this last item is a big one.

During the first two months of the  
cockerel's life he may be fattened  
more rapidly than at any other period.  
The gain in weight per pound of food  
consumed is greatest when fattening  
birds are not allowed too much exer-  
cise.

A satisfactory basis for fattening  
cockerels is cornmeal and skim milk.



The most popular and probably  
the widest known of all American  
breeds of poultry is the Barred Ply-  
mouth Rock. The Plymouth Rocks  
do well in confinement and furnish  
a good supply of big brown eggs.  
The flock of birds shown are Barred  
Plymouth Rocks.

Where the cost is not prohibitive a sat-  
isfactory ration may be made of 100  
pounds of wheat middlings, 100 pounds  
of cornmeal and forty pounds of meat  
meal or beef scrap moistened with milk  
or skim milk. Another satisfactory ra-  
tion is composed of two parts bran, four  
and one-half of cornmeal, one of feed  
flour, one of meat scraps and a half  
part of linseed meal. This is moistened  
with milk or water and fed twice a day  
in amounts which the birds clean up.

### Spray the Henhouse.

The quarters of adult birds should be  
thoroughly cleaned, sprayed and re-  
novated twice annually. Many poultry-  
men find it advantageous to spray their  
houses bi-monthly, thus insuring great-  
er cleanliness. Any of the coal tar  
products make excellent disinfectants.  
They can be purchased at hardware  
stores in convenient packages. Give  
the birds clean, comfortable quarters  
and good results will follow.

### Fattening Fowls.

No one who has not tried it can im-  
agine how much better a well fattened  
fowl is than one that is just picked up  
in the yard in the ordinary condition.  
Shut in a pen or coop those that are  
to be killed and eaten and feed a mash  
food or cornmeal and tallow for ten  
days, and the result will be a delicious-  
ly tender and juicy flesh, with a flavor  
that comes of cleanliness.

### Onions Good For Chickens.

A bit of sliced onion put in the chick  
food every day or so has a fine tonic  
effect and is much relished by the little  
ones. As they lay no eggs and are not  
ready for table use, the onion flavor  
offends no one and helps the chicks.

### The Division.

Redd—So they are divorced at last?  
Greene—Yes; at last.

"What sort of a division did the  
judge make?"

"Oh, she got the custody of the car,  
and he's allowed to look after the mort-  
gage."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### CHICKEN CHATTER.

As the chicks grow they need  
more room. It does not pay to let  
them crowd.  
Tough grass is of no value as a  
green food. Better sow some  
quick growing crop.  
Feed hoppers greatly reduce the  
work. If they are kept filled the  
chicks will never go hungry.  
If your chicks are not doing  
well something is wrong. Look  
out for lice and for worms in the  
fustines.  
Two-year-old hens had better  
be sent to the market. They sel-  
dom pay for their feed if kept  
over a third season.  
Grit and oyster shell should be  
included in the ration for both  
young and old. To neglect this  
would be poor economy.

### BUTTERMILK FOR CHICKS.

Experiment Proved It to Be a Good  
Substitute For Meat Scraps.

For many years I believed that no  
form of milk could be successfully  
substituted for some form of meat in  
a poultry ration, writes a poultry-  
woman in the Farm and Fireside. Un-  
til last season I always used a good  
deal of beef scrap, but having read of  
the great value of buttermilk as a sub-  
stitute I decided to experiment. May  
15 I took off a hatch of Rhode Island  
Reds to be grown for market. This  
first few days they were given to



The real Dominique fowl are much  
like the turkey in style and are  
said to be one of the oldest breeds  
in America. They are prolific lay-  
ers and are splendid table birds.  
The cock shown is a Dominique.

drink only very sour buttermilk, as I  
have found this to be an excellent pre-  
ventive of bowel trouble. Later they  
had water also. Their feed from start  
to finish was equal parts by measure  
of cornmeal and wheat bran mixed to  
a crumbly mass with buttermilk. The  
first week they were fed four or five  
times a day and they would clean up.

The buttermilk was always allowed  
to stand until the water or whey came  
to the top. This was poured off and  
only the thick part used.

At fourteen weeks of age the cock-  
erels went to market, averaging three  
and one-half pounds, while a buyer who  
wanted the fowls for layers brought  
them by the piece without weighing.

They had free range and were always  
healthy and plump. While the addition  
of beef scrap might have given a  
rather faster gain at an added cost, I  
was satisfied with the result.

For many years I started all my  
chicks on a cake made with equal parts  
by measure of bran, meal, oatmeal,  
middlings and beef scrap mixed with  
buttermilk and baked. I fed this ex-  
clusively the first week, then suppli-  
mented it with chick feed for two  
weeks, when it was omitted and chick  
feed and dry mash were used until the  
chicks were old enough to have crack-  
ed corn and wheat. This method made  
more work and gave no better results  
than were obtained in last season's ex-  
periment. With chicks kept in con-  
finement results might be different.

I know of several farmers who are  
getting good results from hens and  
chicks having no form of meat food  
except milk. On one farm an average  
of 2,000 hens have been kept for many  
years. These and the chicks raised  
each season consume the milk from  
about twenty cows. The owner claims  
it is far more profitable than if the  
milk were fed to hogs. In many in-  
stances the milk is soured, warmed  
enough to separate and the whey pour-  
ed off, using only the curd, thus elim-  
inating a large percentage of water.

### Lime For the Henhouse.

Not enough importance is placed on  
the value of good air slaked lime for  
use in the poultry house and on the  
runs. Properly used, the lime is of  
great sanitary value. It will counter-  
act disagreeable odors. A free use of  
air slaked lime on chicken runs where  
gapes prevail is exceedingly benefi-  
cial. Its use no doubt also destroys  
other germs and bacilli. The wise  
poultryman will always have a good  
supply of lime on hand and use it both  
inside and out of his poultry houses.

As a good preventive of colds in poul-  
try use copper sulphate, one ounce to  
ten gallons of water, or enough potas-  
sium permanganate to turn the water  
blue. Good ventilation and plenty of  
fresh air are essential in the hen-  
house, but one should guard against  
excessive drafts.

### New Experience.

"You seem very patient with shop-  
pers, young man; don't mind showing  
the goods."

"I used to canvass from door to  
door," explained the new clerk. "It's  
a novelty to me to find people even  
willing to look at the stuff."—Louis-  
ville Courier-Journal.



## Historical and Genealogical.

### Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be strictly observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Material must be brief and to the point. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries give the full name of the person in the query and the date of the query. 6. Letters addressed to contributors will be returned only if accompanied by a stamped envelope, and will be returned only if accompanied by a stamped envelope. 7. Direct answers to queries will be given in the next issue.

MISS EDITH M. THOMAS,  
Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, AUGUST 11, 1917.

#### NOTES.

Journal of a cruise in the fall of 1780, in the Sloop-of-war Hope, of Providence, R. I., kept by Solomon Drowne. From R. I. Historical Magazine, July, 1881. Continued.

14th. A sail seen from the mast-head; proved a ship; we chased; catch a herring-hog, which makes us a fine breakfast and dinner for the whole crew. Another sail heaves in sight; upon a nearer approach the ship appears to be of the line; several in sight. Towards evening, signal guns heard. We take them to be men-of-war, standing, N. W. by W. Longitude by reckoning 73° 30'. Lat. 39° 34'. 26 fathoms. A pleasant moonlight evening; spent it in walking the quarter-deck.

15th. A pleasant day; see a sail to windward; as she rather approaches us we lie a-hull for her. I think it is more agreeable waiting for them than rowing after them. Get a fishing line underway; catch a hake and a few dog-fish. It being Sunday, try the efficacy of a clean shirt, in order to be something like folks ashore. Give chase, as the vessel comes down rather slow. On approaching, discover her to be a Snow. She hauls her wind and stands from us; sails very heavy, and Capt. Munro is sanguine in the belief we shall make a prize of her. Get everything in readiness to board her. There seems something awful in the preparation for an attack, and the immediate prospect of an action. She hauls up her courses and hoists English colors. I take my station in the cabin, where I remain not long before I hear the huzzas on deck in consequence of her striking. Send our boat for the captain and his papers. She sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, upwards of 40 days since, in a fleet, and was bound to New York; Capt. William Small, commander. She has ten men on board and four excellent four-pounders. Her cargo consists of 140 puncheons, 22 hogshells, 3 quarter-casks and 9 barrels of rum, and 20 hog-heads Muscovado sugar. Send two prize-masters and ten men on board, get the prisoners on board our vessel, and taking the prize in tow, stand towards Egg Harbour. We hardly know what to do with the prize; the wind shifting a little we stand to the eastward.

16th. Keep an eastern course, to try to get her into our harbor if possible. Now we are terribly apprehensive of seeing a sail. About sunset a sail seen from the mast-head, which excites no small anxiety. Cast off the Snow's hawser, &c.; however, night coming on and seeing no more of said sail, pursue our course. Sound, 42 fathoms of water.

17th. Strong gales at N. N. W. and very cold. Lat. 40° 30'. Afternoon—moderates somewhat; take the old Snow in tow again. We expect to bring up somewhere in the neighborhood of Martha's Vineyard. A squall with hail and snow comes up which splits the Snow's jib to pieces. A little bird came on board, rendered quite tame by its long, hazardous flight. Amuse myself with looking over a Quarter Waggoner, taken out of the Snow. Take a drink of frog made out of snow-water. Very heavy squalls indeed this night, with a rough, bad sea; obliged to cast off the dull Snow and let her go her own pace. About 42 fathoms water. Sleep little.

18th. Boisterous weather still, a tumbling sea going. Feel qualmish. Lat. 40°. The wind so contrary that we make but slow advances toward our desired haven. Just as I was pleasing myself with the idea of a speedy conclusion to this disagreeable cruise, a sail is cried, which, perhaps, will protract it, if not show us [New] York on our way home. The sail appears to be a brig, and not standing for us, as we at first apprehended. We chase till night prevents. Lose sight of the Snow; fire signal guns, show false fires and a lantern, but see no answer.

19th. The Snow in sight this morning, run alongside and take her in tow again. They say they answered our signals, though unseen by us. A pretty bird caught on board, the Carolina red bird. More moderate weather. Lat. 40° 30'. At this rate the West Indies will bring us up sooner than Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket. 46 fathoms. Have our pistols hung up in the cabin, to be in readiness for the prisoners, should they take it into their heads to rise upon the watch in the night.

20th. Thick weather, and the wind contrary. Depth of water, 17 fathoms. Surely we must be nigh some land, and were it not such weather, perhaps might see it. Lat. 39° 50'. A good southwesterly breeze last evening shoved us up to this latitude. Here we are, becalmed and fairly lost, for whether we are to the eastward of Nantucket, or between Martha's Vineyard and Block Island, or the last and Montauk Point (a little to the southward of them all) is a matter in question among our seamen. About sunset I go on board the Snow, at Capt. Small's request, to do something for his rheumatic knee, and see a very sick boy. After prescribing for him, examining the medicine box, giving directions, &c., return to the sloop.

21st. Very calm; not a breath to ruffle the ocean. How uneasy every one on board is, fearing to lose the prize; but if we can't stir hence, others can't come here to molest us. 14 fathoms of water, with yellowish, small gravel bottoms, according to some the sign of No Man's Land; to others of Montauk. I hope we shall know where we are soon. The horizon too hazy yet to see far. Half-past 10. At length the agreeable prospect presents itself, Martha's Vineyard, &c., full in view. What an excellent landfall! To one who was never out of sight of land a whole day before, the seeing it again is very pleasing, though after only seven-

teen days deprivation. It is very disagreeable tossing about in a small vessel at this season of the year. Lat. 41° 17'. A pilot comes on board, and soon after another, but too late. We go in between No Man's Land and Gay-Head, so-called from its exhibiting a variety of colors when the sun shines bright upon it, especially just after a rain. Elizabeth Islands in sight on the starboard side; Cuddy Hook the west-most. 10 o'clock P. M.—We now have Seaconnet Point astern, therefore are safe; pass up the east side of Rhode Island. Our men are in uncommon spirits. Anchor about a league up the passage.

22d. Sunday; very foggy; what wind there is, blows; weigh anchor, and cut our way; a fair gentle breeze springs from the south; pass through Bristol Ferry way with land hugging about the middle of the afternoon; come to anchor in the day, but where, rendered uncertain by the fog having come up again. About 1 o'clock Capt. Munro and I with four of the boats, set off for Providence in the boat, being enveloped in an immense thick fog, and a compass and a lantern on board, but proved not far, the smallness of the boat and the inexpressible of the fog, rendering a motion against our compass beyond use, therefore are obliged to find the way back to the Hope, which is effected by their firing a lantern in the shoals, in consequence of our taking care and halting.

23d. Early, after breakfast, we set off again in the boat, with the compass, being still surrounded with an excessive thick fog; run ashore to the eastward of Nayat Point, and mistake it for Conanicut; however, arrive at Providence at 11 o'clock, it having cleared off very pleasant. Thus ends our short, but tedious cruise. At sunset the sloop and Snow arrive, firing 13 cannon each.

#### SKETCH OF DR. DROWNE.

The author of the foregoing journal was graduated at Rhode Island College, now Brown University, in 1773, and after completing his medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania, entered the army of the Revolution as surgeon, serving under Dr. John Morgan, Director-General of Hospitals in New York at the time of the evacuation, and for several years afterwards in the Rhode Island Hospital, in Sullivan's expedition upon Rhode Island, and also in Col. Crary's and Col. Atwell's regiments. During the stay of the Count de Rochambeau's army at Newport and at Providence, he became intimate with many of his officers and surgeons, with whom he afterwards corresponded.

#### QUERIES.

In the query numbered 8938, which was printed July 21, 1917, there were mistakes. It should have read as follows:

8938. DAVIS, FISH.—In Newport vital records I find the marriage of May Davis and Mrs. Ann Fish, May 23, 1762; and the marriage of Ann Davis, dau of Preserved Fish, and—Smith Jan. 6, 1769. Is Ann Davis, who married—Smith the above Mrs. Ann Fish?—S.M.P.

8944. VERNON.—Samuel Vernon and Elizabeth Fleet were married in Newport, April 10, 1707. Can anyone tell me the full birth dates of their children Samuel, Esther, Daniel and Thomas?—J.R.

8945. PEABODY.—Joseph Peabody and Sarah Allen were married Dec. 27, 1711. Wanted the full birth dates of their children John, Rachel, Eliza and Sarah.—S.R.A.

8946. SWEET.—John Sweet married Mary—John died 1637. (Mary, who married 2ndly Ezekiel Holliman, died in 1681.) John Sweet, son of John and Mary Sweet, married Elizabeth—, who was born in 1629, and died 1684. John died 1677. I would like to know where a copy of his will made in Newport, R. I., in 1677 can be found. I would like also to know the names of his children.—L.C.S.

8947. VAUGHAN.—George Vaughan was born in Newport, R. I., June 1st, 1796. This was taken from a Bible record. He married in Newport and had a family. I would like to know more about him.—J.G.V.

8948. SHERMAN.—Robert Sherman and Katherine Taylor were married in Newport, Dec. 4, 1729. Wanted the death date of their son Benjamin, who was born June 1, 1737; the birth dates of their daughters Elizabeth and Katherine; and the birth and death dates of their son George.—E.S.T.

8949. KEENEY.—George Keene was born in Newport in 1760. I would like to know when and who he married, and his parentage. I would also like to correspond with all descendants, as I am compiling a genealogy of the Keene family.—F.K.R.

8950. SCOTT.—Would like ancestry of Joseph Scott (Quaker) of New York, who married in 1738, Sara, daughter of Henricus Van de Spiegel. They joined the Flushing, L. I., meeting in 1748. Is there any connection with the Rhode Island family? Was the marriage to Sara Van der Spiegel a second marriage? Joseph died in Philadelphia in 1782.—E.A.S.

8951. CARTWRIGHT.—Edward Cartwright and Ruth West, his wife, moved from Nantucket to Newport, R. I., about 1712. Their children were Bryant, Abner, Cyrus, Samuel, Gideon, Ruth, Eliza, Edward, Silas, Peter, and possibly others whose names I have not.

Samuel was my ancestor. I have his record. I also have the record of Gideon, who moved to Wrentham, Mass., and later, to Connecticut. What I wish is the record of the other children, that is to say, dates of birth and death, maiden names of wives.

Bryant married Elizabeth Weeks, of Martha's Vineyard. His children were Abigail, Bryant, Lydia and probably some others. Edward married Jane Magee, Jan. 1, 1749. There should be a record of his children. Ruth married Joseph Hudson. There was a Judah, who married Ann—, a Dorothy, who married James Fry, Paul, who married Nancy Munro, and Mary, who married Benedict Lewis. There was also an Amy. There must have been either the children of Bryant and Elizabeth Weeks, or of some other of the family. I do not believe that any of this data can be found in Nantucket, as Samuel appears to be the only one of the family who married and lived there.—A.C.

#### ANSWERS.

88. KNOWLES, GREENE.—Amy Knowles, who married Amos Greene was the daughter of Daniel Knowles (Wm.) (Henry) and Hannah Hazard of South Kingston, R. I., according to Mrs. C. E. Robinson, the genealogist. Daniel Knowles (Wm.) (Henry) who married Hannah Hazard had the following children: Robert m. Abigail Smith, April 22, 1750; Amy m. Amos Greene; Mary

(Continued in 6th column)

# A GREAT GET-AWAY

From the very moment our doors opened for our great sale, wise ones, who know what price reductions mean at Titus', thronged our store eagerly seizing the dollar-saving opportunities this big stock reducing sale offers. Many times during the day it was absolutely impossible for our sales force to care for the many who came to be served.

This bids fair to be the biggest sale we have ever handled, one that will tax all our resources to the limit, and we must ask you to be patient with us. We want to serve you satisfactorily and to give to each individual purchase the care and attention it deserves.

## \$20,000.00 Worth of Rugs

As fine a lot of Rugs as the market can produce and the present market value of Rugs makes the price we have set on them actually ridiculous; in some instances but a dollar or two more than the mills are asking for them today.

This sale, offering as it does natural price reductions from our selling prices on every article in our whole store, places this tremendous stock at your disposal at from 60 to 75 cents on the dollar of what the asking price would be if based on today's cost. It is truly—

## A HOME MAKER'S OPPORTUNITY

An opportunity you can not afford to pass by, if you have or are going to have any need of any thing this stock holds.

**A. C. TITUS CO.,** 225-229 Thames St.  
Newport, R. I.

## NEWPORT BEACH

BEGINNING JULY 4

### BAND CONCERTS DAILY

MORNING — AFTERNOON — EVENING

#### ROYAL ITALIAN GUARDS BAND

VINCENT LOZITO, Conductor

MARIE LAURENT, Lyric Soprano

Will sing in CONVENTION HALL with band Afternoon and Evening

### DANCING MUSIC: NEWPORT BANJO BAND

EVERY AFTERNOON EVERY EVENING  
Admission 10c. Admission, Gents 25c. Ladies 15c.

**\$1.00 SHORE DINNERS \$1.00**

SPECIAL SHORE DINNERS WITH LOBSTER, \$1.25

Served Daily 12 Noon to 8 Evening A la Carte Service

Rhode Island Chicken, Fish, Lobsters, Steaks, etc.

**25c SPECIAL DINNERS DAILY 25c**

AT LUNCH CONVENTION HALL

NEWPORT BEACH CLAM CHOWDER, SANDWICHES, INDIVIDUAL POT BEANS, FRANKFURTERS, SALADS, PIES, CAKES, FANCY CRACKERS, MILK, TEA, COFFEE, etc.

Best Quality Foods Cleanliness Moderate Prices

## NEWPORT BEACH

No. 1663

REPORT OF THIS CONDITION OF

### The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on June 3, 1917.

RESOURCES		
Loans and Discounts		\$471,529.55
Overdrafts, secured, \$409.11; unsecured, \$129.04		538.15
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00
Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,000,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds		13,000.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		80,000.00
U. S. notes (other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		175,800.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.		366,800.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		2,200.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent of subscription)		4,500.00
Value of banking house		25,000.00
Real Estate owned other than banking house		3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis		3,151.67
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Other Reserve Cities		31,119.69
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		3,774.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,222.08
Outside Checks and Other Cash Items		5,222.08
Fractional Currency		4,241.39
Notes of Other National Banks		14,073.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		76,576.12
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		12,000.00
Total		\$880,692.53
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided Profits		181,915.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		21,730.25
Circulating Notes		25,000.00
Amount due to approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis		1,281.10
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)		8,701.57
Dividends unpaid		25.00
Individual deposits subject to check		527,964.46
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		41,841.77
Reflected checks		419.25
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than redemptions		25,000.00
Total		\$880,692.53

#### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport ss:  
I, Geo. H. Prout, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of June, 1917.  
Correct Attest:  
EDWARD A. BROWN,  
FREDERICK R. COGGESHALL,  
WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, Directors.

#### GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Newport, August 11th, 1917.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, R. I., guardian of the person and estate of  
JOSEPH T. DONOVAN and MARGERY DONOVAN  
minors of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said minors are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARGARET A. DONOVAN.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 20th, 1917.  
Estate of Bernard Noland

JAMES R. CROWLEY, Guardian of the person and estate of Bernard Noland, of said Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said ward, for allowance; and the same is received and referred to the thirteenth day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 20th, 1917.  
Estate of Walker Banks

PATRICK H. HORGAN, sole surviving administrator of the estate of Walker Banks, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account contains a claim of the administrator. And the same is received and referred to the Sixth day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

"Meet me at Barney's."

## SPECIAL

We have a Second-Hand GABLER Upright Piano which we will sell at a very low price and on such easy terms you will never feel the paying for it. This piano is in good condition and fully warranted.

### BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE



## Summer Shoes

Dress and Outing Shoes of Every Description For Summer Occasions

FOR CHILDREN  
Barefoot Sandals, Play Oxfords and the Popular Canvas Keds.

### HEADQUARTERS

For the ARMY Shoe on the famous MUNSON last

Black or Tan. \$3.50 a pair.

The T. Mumford Scabury Co.,  
214 Thames Street.  
Tel. 757

(Continued from 2d column)

m. David Larkin; Deliverance m. John Babcock; Daniel m. Deborah Carpenter; Reynolds m. Miss Allen; and Hazard m. Margaret. It is said that Hannah Hazard who married Daniel Knowles was the daughter of Jeffrey Hazard called "Stout Jeffrey" but I have never found any proof of this.—U.F.W.

The last of the course of lectures on the Great Preachers of Newport will be given at the Historical Society rooms on Touro street, on Tuesday evening next Aug. 14 at 8.15. The address will be by Prof. William J. Hull of Swarthmore, Pa., and his subject will be "The Religious Society of Friends, Commonly Known as Quakers." These lectures are free to the public.

A pile of lumber belonging to Darling & Shale, and temporarily stored at the lower end of Washington street, caught fire on Wednesday afternoon, and the cause of an alarm from box 125. A chemical stream was sufficient to extinguish the flames and the result was quickly sounded. The damage was very slight.

William Burton has taken an appeal to the Superior Court from a sentence of \$10 for over speeding an automobile on Thames street. This was the case in which the defense was orders from a superior officer.

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., May 15, 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 217 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of February, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court August 11th, A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1916, in favor of James Graham of Newport, plaintiff, and against Benjamin M. Anthony and Lydia P. Anthony, both of said Newport, defendants, I have this day at 9 minutes past 4 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, Benjamin M. Anthony and Lydia P. Anthony had at the time of this levy in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all its buildings, and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Situated on Harrison Avenue, South of Court and way, East of land of Alvo Kelekins and West of land of Elizabeth J. Leland, Charles P. Burns and Mary E. Fitzpatrick.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest and costs of said levy, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if successful.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

## STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals for the re-construction of a section of State Highway, approximately 1 mile long, located upon the Boston Neck Road, so called, between the village of Flatts and the village of Saunders, in the town of North Kingstown, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads, at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, August 15, 1917, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The principal quantities involved are as follows:

Earth excavation, 15,000 cu. yds.

Rock excavation, 1,000 cu. yds.

Stone, 2,000 cu. yds.

Gravel, 10,000 cu. yds.

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